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would still be open to them, for they would acquire a right of audience in the County Courts, where the work increases in volume and importance. For our part, we hope that neither the Inns nor Chancery Lane will fall to this feminine attack. There are certain classes of cases which no man could conduct with freedom if his opponent belonged to the other sex, and these, perhaps, are precisely the special cases in which women might be most frequently employed. Judges and juries, as well as advocates, would find themselves hampered by the appearance of women as advocates in such cases, and the interests of justice would inevitably suffer by reason of this feeling of restraint. The question, then, of the admission of women to the legal profession may be determined quite apart from the larger question of woman suffrage. Nor need existing professional interests be considered. The vital point is whether the admission of women as lawyers would interfere with the administration of the law, and nobody possessing a real acquaintance with the work of the Courts can doubt that it would.—London Law Journal, Jan. 18, 1913.

IN VACATION.

Dissolution of Partnership.—A West Virginia dorky, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in his business as follows: "Notice—De co-pardnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."—National Corporation Reporter.

Fined at Excursion Rates.—Magistrate's court in a mountain county of eastern Kentucky, held at a county schoolhouse. Prisoner, Jno. Foreman, charged with hitting T. J. Purdee with a whip stock. After all evidence was in, the court wrote the instructions for the jury of 'six, as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Jon. furmen. Salt & batter.

1. ef tha Jury bleeve from tha evdence that Jon furmen is guilty of strikin t. J. purdee with tha butt.eend of a whoop stock er eny uther blunt insterment, malishus & malonus er with malis forethink, you shoold find him exceedin won hundred dollars at your excursion.

2. ef you bleeve that he used eny salt and batter on him you shoold also find him exceedin won hundred dollars and cost at your excursion.

"Gentlemen, now the jury will tire to the bushes and fine a verdick."

The spokesman of the jury, on retiring back of the schoolhouse,

said: "Gentlemen, we must fine the man \$100 under these instructions," when one Willis of the jury said: "Yes, that's what them instructions say, but they also say to give him excursion rates, so let's give him \$17 and court costs," which was done.—Case and Comment.

Sancte Ives! Sancte Ives!
Advocatus et non latro!
Res miranda populo!

SALLY O'BEAUCHAMP.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.

BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the Editor in Chief unless otherwise stated.

The Fixed Law of Patents, as Established by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Nine Circuit Courts of Appeal—By William Macomber, Counsellor in Patent Cases, Lecturer on the Law of Patents in Cornell University College of Law, Author of Engineer's Hand-book on Patents. 2nd Edition with Additions. Boston. Little, Brown & Company. 1913. Price \$7.50.

We are afraid that Mr. Macomber's title in view of his second edition sounds a little incongruous, for the fixed law of patents seems to have become decidedly unfixed since the first edition of this valuable book was published in 1909. We had occasion in November, 1909, to review the first edition of this admirable work and the words of commendation which we then gave to Mr. Macomber's work can be reiterated and if anything made stronger in regard to the present volume. Since the first edition was published the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mimeograph cases, the Western House Transformer Case and the Expanding Metal Case have decidedly unfixed a great many of what were thought to be fixed laws of patents in former days, and in addition to this a large number of decisions have been rendered since the first edition was published, and the additions they have made to the law, together with the changes made in the Federal Judicial Code render a new edition absolutely essential. The new work is admirable in every particular, both in arrangement, in citation and in statement. We desire particularly to commend the excellent index to the volume. The brief survey of the patent law given in the first seventy-six pages of the volume is a splendid example of digesting and plainly shows that Mr. Macomber's professorial duties have aided him in this work, which we commend alike to the scholar and the practitioner.